Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once each week, By PHILO WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1827.

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TERMS

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance*.....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they may not be attended to.

New Establishment.

BENNET H. STAMMIRE,

HAS commenced the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, in the room formerly occupied by Thomas Dickson, attached to Thos: L. Cowan's Store, opposite to Kyles and Meenan's Store, and very convenient to all the other Stores in town; where he is prepared to execute, in a style of workmanship not inferior to any in the United States, all descriptions of work in his line of business, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Mr. Silas Templeton and myself having made arrangements to carry on the business in connexion, we will thereby be enabled to accommodate all who may feel disposed to patronize us, on as short notice as can be wished for, and on terms as reasonable as any Tailor in the state, who will execute his work in a style equal to ours.

SILAS TEMPLETON will continue his shop at the old stand, formerly occupied by Revell and Templeton, between Edward Cress's Store and James B. Hampton's Watch-Maker's Shop. At both Shops the best of workmen will be employed, and the latest fashions regularly received from Philadelphia and New-York; which, with the advantage of having two shops, will afford greater facilities for executing work than any establishment which has heretofore existed in this part of the country.

Silas Templeton is grateful for the patronage he has hitherto received; and hopes that his and Mr. Stammire's faithful attention to business, will not only insure them a continuance of that liberal patronage, but an additional business, which their present situation will enable them to attend to, and which will secure all those who favor them with work, against any disappointment in its prompt execution.

Salisbury, August 16, 1827. 76

TAILORING BUSINESS.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the *Tailoring Business*, under the firm of *HAGUE & HAMPTON*, take this method of respectfully informing the citizens of Cabarrus county, and the adjacent country, that they have commenced business in the shop heretofore occupied by Mr. Hague, opposite Mr. Alexander's House of Entertainment, in the town of Concord; where they are prepared to execute all descriptions of work in their line of business, in the most substantial manner, and after the most fashionable styles of workmanship. Having made arrangements for receiving quarterly, from Philadelphia, the latest fashions in vogue there, they will be enabled to suit any gentlemen with the newest fashioned dress garments, made up after the Patent Protractor system of tailoring. Their prices for work, will be as follows:

Fine Cloth Coats, - - -	$5 to 6
Homespun cloth Coats, - -	3
Pantaloons, - - -	1 25
Waistcoats, - - - - - -	1 25 to 1 50

The public are invited to try our shop; we only ask a fair trial; if we then fail of satisfying, we are content not to be patronized.

THOMAS A. HAGUE.
WADE W. HAMPTON.

Concord, July 10, 1827. 6t78

Look at This!

THE subscribers, (Thos. V. Canon and Benjamin Fraley) having this day entered into copartnership in the

Tailoring Business,

to be carried on in the Shop formerly occupied by Thomas V. Canon, in the town of Concord; this is to inform the citizens of Concord and the adjacent country, that the subscribers have just received the latest fashions, and will continue to receive them as often as there is any change, from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York; and are determined to have their work done in a style superior to any in the United States, and on the lowest terms, according to workmanship. Any person wishing work done in their line will please give their shop a trial; and if they fail getting their garments made as prescribed, or fail getting fitted, in the neatest style, they will be paid for their cloth.

All kinds of *Cutting* will be done at the subscribers' shop; and no pains spared in showing the Ladies how to put their dresses together, after they are cut out. One of the subscribers has gone on North, for the purpose of forwarding the neatest and most approved fashions of the day. The grave can be accommodated at this shop, as well as the gay. All orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS V. CANON,
BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Concord, July 25th, 1827. 5t78

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, *April* 28th, 1827. 60

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.....*Concluded.*

The General states, that the unknown envoy used the terms "Clay's friends," to the exclusion, therefore, of myself, but he nevertheless inferred that he had come from me. Now, why did he draw this inference contrary to the import of the statement which he received? Does not this disposition to deduce conclusions unfavourable to me, manifest the spirit which actuates him? And does not General Jackson exhibit throughout his letter a desire to give a colouring to the statement of his friend, the distinguished member of Congress, higher than it would justify? No one should ever resort to implication but from necessity. Why did he not ascertain from the envoy if he had come from me? Was any thing more natural than that General Jackson should ascertain the persons who had deputed the envoy? If his shocked sensibility and indignant virtue and patriotism would not allow him to inquire into particulars, ought he to have hazarded the assertion, that I was privy to the proposal, without assuring himself of the fact? Could he not, after rejecting the proposal, continuing as he did, on friendly terms with the organ of it, have satisfied himself if I were consusant of it? If he had not time, then, might he not have ascertained the fact from his friend or from me, during the intervening two and a half years? The compunctions of his own conscience, for a moment, appear to have visited him towards the conclusion of his letter, for he there does say, "that in the supposition stated, *I may* have done injustice to Mr. Clay; if so, the gentleman informing me can explain." No good or honourable man will do another voluntarily any injustice. It was not necessary that General Jackson should have done me any. And he cannot acquit himself of the rashness and iniquity of his conduct towards me by referring, at this late day, to a person, whose name is withheld from the public. This compendious mode of administering justice, by first hanging and then trying a man, however justifiable it may be, according to the precepts of the Jackson code, is sanctioned by no respectable system of jurisprudence.

It is stated in the letter of the 6th of June, that the overture was made *early* in January; and that the second day after the communication, it "was announced in the newspapers, that Mr. Clay had come out openly and avowedly in favour of Mr. Adams." The object of this statement is obvious. It is to insinuate that the proposal which was rejected with disdain by General Jackson, was accepted with promptitude by Mr. Adams. This renders the fact as to the time of the alleged annunciation very important. It is to be regretted that General Jackson had not been a little more precise. It was *early* in January that the overture was made, and the *second day* after, the annunciation of my intention took place. Now, I will not assert that there may not have been some speculations in the newspapers about that time, (although I do not believe that there were even any *speculations* so early,) as to the probable vote which I should give; but I should be glad to see any newspaper which, the second day after early in January, asserted in its columns, that I had come out "openly and avowedly in favour of Mr. Adams." I challenge the production of such a paper. I do not believe that my intention so to vote for Mr. Adams was announced in the newspapers openly and avowedly during the whole month of January, or at any rate until late in the month. The only *avowal* of my intention to vote for him, which was publicly made in the newspapers prior to the election, is contained in my letter to Judge Brooke, which is dated the 28th January. It was first published in the Enquirer at Richmond, some time in the ensuing month. I go further; I do not believe that any newspaper at Washington can be produced, announcing, before the latter part of January, the fact, whether upon my avowal or not, of my intention to vote for Mr. Adams. General Jackson's memory must deceive him. He must have confounded events and circumstances. His friend, Mr. George Kremer, in his letter to the Columbian Observer, bearing date the 25th January, has, according to my recollection of the public prints, a claim to the merit of being the first, or among the first, to announce to the public my intended vote. That letter was first published at Philadelphia, and returned in the Columbian Observer to Washington City on the 31st January. How long before its date that letter was written for Mr. Kremer, does not appear. Whether there be any connexion between the communication made by the distinguished member of Congress, and that letter, perhaps General Jackson can explain.

At the end of more than two years after a corrupt overture is made to General Jackson, he now, for the first time, openly proclaims it. It is true, as I have ascertained since the publication of Mr Beverley's Fayettevile letter, the General has been for a long time secretly circulating the charge. Immediately on the appearance at Washington of that letter in the public prints, the Editor of the Telegraph asserted, in his paper, that General Jackson had communicated the overture to him about the period of the election, not as he now states, but according to Mr. Beverley's version of the tale. Since I left Washington on the 10th of last month, I have understood that General Jackson has made a similar communication to several other persons, at different and distant points. Why has the overture been thus clandestinely circulated? Was it that through the medium of the Telegraph, the leading paper supporting the interest of General Jackson, and through his other depositories, the belief of the charge should be daily and gradually infused into the public mind, and thus contribute to the support of his cause? The zeal and industry with which it has been propagated, the daily columns of certain newspapers can testify. Finding the public still unconvinced, has the General found it to be necessary to come out in proper person through the thin veil of Mr. Carter Beverley's agency.

When the alleged overture was made, the election remained undecided. Why did not General Jackson then hold up to universal scorn and indignation the infamous bearer of the proposal, and those who dared to insult his honour, and tamper with his integrity? If he had at that time denounced all the infamous parties concerned, demanded an inquiry in the House of Representatives, and established by satisfactory proof, the truth of his accusation, there might, and probably would have been, a different result to the election. Why, when at my instance, a committee was on the 5th day of February, 1825, (only four days before the election) appointed to investigate the charges of Mr Kremer, did not General Jackson present himself and establish their truth? Why, on the 7th of that month, two days before the election, when the committee reported that Mr. Kremer declined to come forward, and that if *they knew* of any reason for such investigation, they would have asked to be clothed with the proper power, but not having themselves any such knowledge, they have felt it to be their duty only to lay before the House the communication which they have received;"—why did not General Jackson authorize a motion to recommit the report, and manfully come forward with all his information? The Congress of the Nation is in session. An important election has devolved on it. All eyes are turned towards Washington. The result is awaited with intense anxiety and breathless expectation. A corrupt proposition, affecting the election, is made to one of the candidates. He receives it, is advised to accept it, deliberates, decides upon it. A committee is in session to investigate the very charge. The candidate, notwithstanding, remains profoundly silent, and after the lapse of more than two years, when the period of another election is rapidly approaching, in which he is the only competitor for the office, for the first time, announces it to the American public! They must have more than an ordinary share of credulity, who do not believe that General Jackson labours under some extraordinary delusion.

It is possible that he may urge, by way of excuse for what must be deemed his culpable concealment of meditated corruption, that he did not like to volunteer as a witness before the committee, or to transmit to it the name of his friend, the distinguished Member of the House of Representatives, although it is not very easy to discern any just reason for this volunteering now, which would not have applied with more force at that time. But what apology can be made for his failure to discharge his sacred duty as an American Senator? More than two months after the alledged overture, a nomination to the office which I now hold, was made to the Senate of the United States, of which General Jackson was then a sworn member. On that nomination, he had to deliberate and act in the most solemn manner. If I were privy to a corrupt proposal to General Jackson, touching the recent election; if I had entered into a corrupt bargain with Mr. Adams to secure his elevation, I was unworthy the office to which I was nominated, and it was the duty of General Jackson, if he really possessed the information which he now puts forward, to have moved the Senate to appoint a committee of enquiry, and by establishing my guilt to have preserved the National Councils from an abominable contamination. As the conspiracy of George Kremer & Co. had a short time before, meanly shrunk from appearing before the committee of the House of Representatives, to make good their charges, I requested a Senator of the United States, when my nomination should be taken up, to ask of the Senate the appointment of a committee of inquiry, unless it should appear to him to be altogether unnecessary. One of our own Senators was compelled, by the urgency of his private business, to leave Washington before my nomination was disposed of, and as I had but little confidence in the fidelity of the professed friendship of the other, I was constrained to present my application to a Senator from another state. I was afterwards informed, that when it was acted upon, General Jackson and every other Senator present, was silent as to the imputations now made, no one presuming to question my honour or integrity. How can General Jackson justify it to his conscience or to his country, this palpable breach of his public duty? It is in vain to say that he gave a silent negative vote. *He* was in possession of information which, if true, must have occasioned the rejection of my nomination. It does not appear that any other Senator possessed the same information. Investigation was alike due to the purity of the National Councils, to me, and, as an act of strict justice, to all the other parties implicated. It is impossible for him to escape from the dilemma that he has been faithless, as a Senator of the United States, or has lent himself to the circulation of an atrocious calumny.

After the election, General Jackson was among the first who eagerly pressed his congratulations upon his successful rival. If Mr. Adams had been guilty of the employment of impure means to effect his election, General Jackson ought to have disdained to sully his own hands by touching those of his corrupt competitor.

On the 10th of February, 1825, the very next day after the election, General Jackson was invited to a public dinner at Washington, by some of his friends. He expressed to them his wish that he might be excused from accepting the invitation, because, alluding to the recent election, he said "any evidence of kindness and regard, such as you propose, might, by many, be viewed as conveying with it exception, murmuring, and feelings of complaint, which I sincerely hope belong to none of my friends." More than one month after the corrupt proposal is pretended to have been received, and after, according to the insinuation of General Jackson, a corrupt arrangement had been made between Mr Adams and me—after the actual termination of an election, the issue of which was brought about, according to Gen. Jackson, by the basest of means, he was unwilling to accept the honours of a public dinner, lest it should imply even an *exception* against the result of the election.

General Jackson professes in his letter of the 6th of June—I quote again his words, "to have always intended, should Mr. Clay come out over his own signature, and deny having any knowledge of the communication made by his friends to my friends and to me, that I would give him the name of the gentleman through whom that communication came." He pretends never to have seen the Fayetteville letter, and yet the pretext of a denial under *my signature* is precisely that which had been urged by the principal editors who sustain his cause. If this be an unconcerted, it is nevertheless a most wonderful coincidence. The General never communicated to me his professed intention, but left me in entire ignorance of his generous purpose; like the overture itself, it was profoundly concealed from me. There was an authorized denial from me, which went the circle of the public prints, immediately after the arrival at Washington of the Fayetteville letter. In that denial my words are given. They were contained in a letter dated at Washington City on the 18th day of April last, and are correctly stated to have been "that the statement that his (my) friends had made such a proposition as the letter describes, to the friends of General Jackson was, as far as he knew or believed, utterly destitute of foundation; that he was unwilling to believe that General Jackson had made any such statement, but that no matter with whom it had originated, he was fully persuaded it was a gross fabrication, of the same calumnious character with the Kremer story, put forth for the double purpose of injuring his public character and propping the cause of General Jackson, and that for himself and for his friends, he *defied* the substantiation of the charge before any fair tribunal whatever." Such were my own words transmitted in the form of a letter from a friend to a *known* person. Whereas the charge which they repelled was contained in a letter written by a person then unknown to some person also unknown. Did I not deny the charge under my own signature in my card of the 31st January, 1825, published in the National Intelligencer? Was not there a substantial denial of it in my letter to Judge Brooke, dated the 28th of the same month? In my circular to my Constituents? In my Lewisburg Speech? And may I not add, in the whole tenor of my public life and conduct? If General Jackson had offered to furnish me the name of a member of Congress who was capable of advising his acceptance of a base and corrupt proposition, ought I to have resorted to his infamous and discredited witness?

It has been a thousand times asserted and repeated, that I violated instructions which I ought to have obeyed. I deny the charge; and I am happy to have this opportunity to deny it in the presence of my assembled Constituents. The General Assembly requested the Kentucky delegation to vote in a particular way. A majority of that delegation, including myself, voted in opposition to that request. The legislature did not intend to give an *imperative* instruction. The distinction between a request and an instruction was familiar to the legislature; and their rolls attest that the former is always addressed to the members of the House of Representatives, and the latter only to the Senators of the United States. But I do not rely exclusively on this recognized distinction. I dispute, at once, the right of the legislature to issue a mandatory instruction to the Representatives of the people. Such a right has no foundation in the Constitution, in the reason or nature of things, nor in the usage of the Kentucky Legislature. Its exercise would be a manifest usurpation. The General Assembly has the incontrovertible right to express its opinion, and to proclaim its wishes, on any political subject whatever, and to such an expression great deference and respect are due; but it is not obligatory. The people, when, in August, 1825, they elected members to the General Assembly, did not invest them with any power to regulate or control the exercise of the discretion of the Kentucky Delegation in the Congress of the United States. I put it to the candour of every elector present, if he intended to part with his own right, or anticipated the exertion of any such power by the legislature, when he gave his vote in August, 1824.

The only instruction which I received from a legitimate source, emanated from a respectable portion of my immediate constituents; and that directed me to exercise my own discretion, regardless of the will of the legislature. You subsequently ratified my vote by unequivocal demonstrations, repeatedly given of your affectionate attachment and your unshaken confidence. You ratified it two years ago by the election of my personal and political friend (Judge Clarke) to succeed me in the House of Representatives, who had himself subscribed the only legitimate instruction which I received. You ratify it by the presence and the approbation of this vast and respectable assemblage.

I rejoice again and again, that the contest has at lenth assumed its present practical form. Heretofore, malignant whispers, and dark surmises, have been clandestinely circulated, or openly or unblushingly uttered, by irresponsible agents. They were borne upon the winds, and, like them, were invisible and intangible. No responsible man stood forward to sustain them, with his acknowledged authority. They have at last a local habitation and a name. General Jackson has now thrown off the mask, and comes confessedly forth from behind his concealed batteries, publicly to accuse and convict me. We stand confronted before the American people. Pronouncing the charges as I again do, destitute of all foundation, and gross aspersions, whether clandestinely or openly issued from the halls of the Capitol, the saloons of the Hermitage, or by press, by pen, or by tongue; and safely resting upon my conscious integrity, I demand the witness, and await the event with fearless confidence.

The issue is fairly joined. The imputed offence does not comprehend a single friend, but the collective body of my friends in Congress; and it accuses them of offering, and me with sanctioning, corrupt *propositions*, derogating from honour, and in violation of the most sacred of duties. The charge has been made after two years deliberation. General Jackson has voluntarily taken his position, and without provocation. In voting against him as President of the United States, I gave him no just cause of offence. I exercised no more than my indisputable privilege, as, on a subsequent occasion, of which I have never complained, he exercised his in voting against me as Secretary of State. Had I voted for him, I must have gone counter to every fixed principle of my public life. I believed him incompetent, and his election fraught with danger. At this early period of the Republic, keeping steady in

view the dangers which had overturned every other Free State, I believed it to be essential to the lasting preservation of our liberties, that a man, devoid of civil talents, and offering no recommendation but one founded on military service, should not be selected to administer the Government. I believe so yet; and I shall consider the days of the Commonwealth numbered, when an opposite principle is established. I believed, and still believe, that now, when our institutions are in comparative infancy, is the time to establish the great principle, that military qualification alone is not a sufficient title to the Presidency. If we start right, we may run a long race of liberty, happiness, and glory. If we stumble in setting out, we shall fall as others have fallen before us, and fall without even a claim to the regrets or sympathies of mankind.

I have never done General Jackson, knowingly, any injustice. I have taken pleasure, on every proper occasion, to bestow on him merited praise for the glorious issue of the battle of New Orleans. No American citizen enjoyed higher satisfaction than I did with the event. I heard it for the first time on the Boulevards of Paris; and I eagerly perused the details of the action, with the anxious hope that I should find that the gallant militia of my own state had avenged, on the banks of the Mississippi, the blood which they had so freely spilt on the disastrous field of Raisin. That hope was not then gratified; and although I had the mortification to read the official statement, that they had ingloriously fled, I was nevertheless thankful for the success of the arms of my country, and felt grateful to him who had most contributed to the ever memorable victory. This concession is not now made for the purpose of conciliating the favour, or mitigating the wrath, of General Jackson. He has erected an impassable barrier between us, and I would scorn to accept any favour at his hands. I thank my God that He has endowed me with a soul incapable of apprehensions from the anger of any being but himself.

I have, as your representative, freely examined, and in my deliberate judgment, justly condemned, the conduct of General Jackson in some of our Indian wars. I believed, and yet believe him to have trampled upon the Constitution of his country, and to have violated the principles of humanity. Entertaining these opinions, I did not, and could not, vote for him.

I owe you, my friends and fellow citizens, many apologies for this long interruption of the festivities of the day. I hope that my desire to vindicate their honoured object, and to satisfy you that he is not altogether unworthy of them, will be deemed sufficient.

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EXTRACT

From the Address of T. P. Moore, Esq. one of the Kentucky Delegation in Congress, during the late Presidential canvass.

"It is known to you all, that since the last Congressional election it becomes my duty to vote, as a member of Congress, for a President of the United States. I was elected by you as an *avowed supporter of Mr. Clay*, and an avowed enemy of Mr. Adams. By the authority of Mr. Clay himself, I had been taught that Mr. Adams was an enemy to the West; that from his early associations and education, his residence half his life in foreign countries, among Kings and Nobles, almost a pensioner upon the public Treasury of his country, from his recluse habits, repulsive manners, and morose disposition, he was totally unfit for President of the republican people of the United States His treachery to the growth and interests of the West stood recorded in his votes upon the journals of the Senate, and again, as Mr. Clay openly asserted, the same feelings and antipathies broke forth at Ghent. Moreover, Mr. Clay and his friends opposed Mr. Adams on the further ground, that the uninterrupted election of the Secretary of State to the office of President was tantamount to permitting the President to appoint his successor, made our government approximate to a hereditary monarchy, and for that reason ought no longer to be tolerated by the people. In common with Mr. Clay and all his friends, I entered into these views with all my heart, and deemed it inexpedient to make Mr. Adams President, both on account of the man and the principle. By the people there was no election Gen. Jackson, of whose character and prospects I had formed a very incorrect estimate, and who had been held up to the people of Kentucky as a western candidate brought out for the purpose of defeating Mr. Clay and aiding Mr. Adams, received 99 electoral votes, Mr. Adams 84, Mr. Crawford 41, and Mr. Clay 37. Thus, Gen. Jackson, one of the western candidates, obtained the highest vote from the people, and Mr. Clay was excluded from the House of Representatives, where the choice has to be made out of the three highest. There the vote is by states, each state having one vote.

"Having ascertained the will of the people, what was my duty? Implicit obedience. As a republican, regarding the will of the people, and the right of instruction, I could not refuse to make the choice of the State my choice. To me there was no room for doubt or hesitation. Had I voted for Mr. Adams, knowing that you preferred General Jackson, I should have violated a fundamental principle of the government, and proved myself an unfaithful representative, unworthy of further support. What argument could be presented by me authorizing a deviation from your known will?—There was but one; *it was the will of Mr. Clay.* I had supported Mr. Clay for President; but I could not prefer *his will* to the *will of the people*, and I was astonished, after his open denunciatoin of Mr. Adams, and after the course that his friends, with his own encouragement and approbation, had pursued towards that gentleman, to learn that a sudden reconciliation had taken place, and that it was Mr. Clay's intention to vote for him as president! I was more astonished to find, that he was carrying with him the votes of Louisiana, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky and Ohio, although the people in all these States, notoriously preferred General Jackson to Mr. Adams! This statement will be controverted by some, but yielding up Ohio, in which Jackson had received 18,000 votes to Mr. Adams' 12,000, and it does not alter the case. I had not then, and I have not now a single doubt, that the votes of all the States which I named, were given in opposition to the will of the people of the States at that time, and with a perfect understanding on the part of those who gave them, (with a few exceptions) that Mr. Adams, so elected by western votes, would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State They believed that, Mr Adams once elected, the power and patronage of the general government would mould public opinion in accordance with their wishes. The people, for their interest, wished us to vote one way; and Clay for his interest, wished us to vote another The *will* and interest of Mr. Clay were preferred to the *will* and interest of the people, and Mr. Clay was accordingly made Secretary of State."

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PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, &c.

Never have the prospects of General Jackson been so brilliant as at the present moment. For the last three months they have been daily brightening. We have, within a week, received three letters, (one from Washington county, one from Bedford, and one from Chester,) not *forged* as Binns' are) and have seen gentlemen from all parts of the State.—They concur in the statement that changes are every hour taking place in favor of General Jackson. A gentleman, high in office, who has just returned from travelling through the State, assures us that Pennsylvania will give the General no less than 60.000 majority—he believes more. He says that Northumberland, Union, Columbia and Lycoming counties, will give Jackson 8000 majority. He travelled two days in a popular district, and found but four Adams men, two of whom were post-masters.

A gentleman, of very high standing from New Jersey, told a friend of ours yesterday, that there was no doubt entertained by those acquainted with the politics of the State, that she would give a far greater majority for the Jackson electoral ticket of 1828, than she did for that of 1824. And a New York gentleman who spends the summer on his estate in East Jersey, and than whom no man stands higher, told us last week that he took no part in political discussion, and cared not a pin which of the two candidates succeeded, but it must be confessed that Jackson had both the numbers and weight of character with him in that State.

These are "signs of the times," not *manufactured* for the occasion like those of the "Democratic" Press, but signs to establish which we have *proof*.

National Palladium.

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From the New York Morning Courier.

NEW YORK.

In the calculation made by us not long ago, relative to the strength of the two candidates for the Presidency, we placed the votes of this State, 18 and 18, not wishing to overrate the prospects of Gen. Jackson. At the same time, we gave it as our opinion, and that opinion was not hastily formed, that Gen. Jackson would receive at least 24 votes. Subsequent observation and conversations had with many respectable and influential persons, from various parts of the State, have *confirmed* us in the opinion then expressed. Indeed, it is the general belief among the republicans, both in the city and country, that Mr. Adams will not receive 8 votes out of 36.

We would not, however, notwithstanding these flattering prospects, recommend to our friends and associates in the good cause, to pursue an inactive course. *Supineness* would be the means of losing many votes.

Activity and vigilance will secure more than three-fourths of the State.

Tardy Advice.—A nobleman advising his son to keep inferior people at a distance; a tradesman, who overheard the admonition, replied—"I am sorry my lord, you did not give the young gentleman this advice before he got so deeply into my books."

English paper.

COMMUNICATION.

Franklin, July 28, 1827.

Mr. Editor: Please give the following a place in your paper, as an answer to a question in the Carolinian of July 17th, as it may relieve the anxious and very distressed mind of poor V.

Oh! happy scene, the work is done,—
The secret's found, the Lady's won:
The apple-tree, the peach, the cherry,
(The only fruit to make us merry)
I've planted here, in rows of *three*,
And numbers *ten*, as you may see:
The trees are *nine*, as nam'd above,
To entertain the maid I love.
Then, O! how happy we shall be
When seated by the middle tree,
Near Franklin, in a rural valley,
This grove shall shade my lovely Sally.
And now, dear printer, be so kind,
I want in you a friend to find:
This secret to the world unfold,
Worth more to me than mines of gold,—
The mystery of this grove, I mean:
Look here! I'ts form may all be seen.

QUIZ.

☞ We are obliged to omit the diagram accompanying the above, not being able to procure a cut to represent it.....*Editor.*

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

During a call which the U. S. ship North Carolina made at Citadculla, in the Island of Minorca, in April, 1826, one of her officers picked up, in a shoemaker's shop in that place, a curious relic of our revolution, namely, a picture printed on glass, and well executed, dated London, 1775, designed by the tory artist to ridicule the patriotic spirit which had begun to show itself in the then colonies, in resisting the usurpations of the mother country. It purports to be a representation of "A society of ladies at Edenton, in North Carolina,"—convened for the purpose of entering into a compact to abstain from the use of tea and British manufactures. That such an article should have been found in such a place, is not less a matter of curiosity than the picture itself, of which the following is an accurate description:

The picture represents on its left, the Lady Moderator "fat, fair, and forty," gorgeously attired according to the fashion of the day, seated at the end of the table, with an uplifted mallet in her right hand, as if in the act of calling to order a British officer who is attempting to ravish a kiss from the fair Secretary, seated a little way on her right, whose youth and charms would seem to be an indisputable warrant for such boldness—though she punishes it by puncturing his audacious hand with the sharp point of her pen. On the left of the Moderator is seated a lady of a remarkably modest demeanor, and, by her dress, supposed to be of high quality, who appears to be blushing at the scene we have just described. Behind the chair of the moderator stands a tall, hard favored female, stricken in years and coarsely habited, but with a cast of countenance expressive of great fortitude and resolution. Through this groupe is seen the round black face, thick lips, and flat nose, (with their accompanying vacant, good-natured smile,) of a female domestic, who is handing a china inkstand towards the table, upon a pretty little coccquelico waiter. The front of the picture shows an elderly matron in a snuff colored silk gown, and black scarf and bonnet, who has just risen from an oldfashioned mahogany chair, and bending over the table, seems to be writing on a large scroll containing the following patriotic and spirited resolution:

"We, the Ladies of Edenton, do hereby solemnly engage not to conform to that pernicious custom of drinking Tea, or that we the aforesaid ladies, will not promote the wear of any manufacture from England, until such time that all acts which tend to enslave this our native country, shall be repealed."

On the right of the picture, three ladies whose appearance bespeaks them among the "beauty and fashion" of Edenton, are seen emptying the contents of their tea canisters into a couple of hats, of the olden cut, which are held by a sly, smirking old codger in a brown coat and red perriwig, perhaps charged by these patriotic dames with the office of consigning the hated emblem of British tyranny to the bottom of the Albemarle, or to the flames. In the back ground a merry old Joan, cloaked and hooded, is seen already in possession of a succedaneum for the interdicted article, which she is quaffing from an ample china punch bowl, with an expression of great satisfaction, while her neighbor with the long eared cap and gypsey hat, and a half beseeching, half upbraiding physiognomy, is extending a hand to disengage it from her insatiable lips. In the foreground are two prostrate tea-canisters, dishonored by a dog which is licking the cheek of an infant at play on the carpet, as if in token of approbation at seeing the child upset a waiter of tea-china.

The picture is marked "plate V." and must have been one of a series of the description. The officer who discovered it, immediately purchased it from the mender of soals, whose property it was, and presented it to Com. Rodgers, who, we understand, intends to present it to the Governor of N. Carolina; a destiny which it well merits, however humble its pretensions may be as a work of art.

Norfolk Herald.

A VERY PLAIN CASE.

We did say that Mr. Buchanan confirms the declaration of Gen. Jackson—we repeat it, notwithstanding the quibbling attempts of the Adams' Presses, *he does bear out the General.*

Mr. Markley, a confidential friend and agent of Mr. Clay, since appointed by Clay Naval Officer at Philadelphia, "*urges*" Mr. Buchanan to go to Gen. Jackson and obtain from him a declaration that he would *not* appoint Mr. Adams Secretary of State. Mr. Markley says, that "*the west*" (i. e. Mr. Clay,) would "prefer voting for a western man;" all that was wanting was a declaration from the General that he would not appoint Adams, and then the question was settled. The General supposed that Mr. Buchanan spoke in his own person, when he was merely detailing the language of Markley, (Clay's agent.) The mistake, if any, was perfectly natural, and if Mr. Buchanan had taken time to frame his answer, he would not have contradicted himself, by saying in one part that he "*was urged by Mr. Markley,*" and in another "that he was not an agent of Clay, or any other persons." There is, however, a short cut with the people in reaching the truth. They ask very shrewdly— Don't you think that Clay would have made Jackson President if the General would have made him Secretary of State? The answer is unanimously—Yes. Well then, it follows, that, as Jackson would *not* make a bargain, he went to Adams, who *did* make one. It is ridiculous to put any other construction upon the whole affair.

Noah.

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MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The following are lists of the Members of the last and next Congress from this state:

Last Congress.	*Next Congress.*
Lemuel Sawyer.	Lemuel Sawyer.
Willis Alston.	Willis Alston.
Richard Hines.	Thos. H. Hall.
John H. Bryan.	John H. Bryan.
Gabriel Holmes.	Gabriel Holmes.
Weldon N. Edwards.	Daniel Turner.
Archibald M'Neill.	John Culpeper.
Daniel L. Barringer.	Daniel L. Barringer.
Romulus M. Saunders.	Augustin H. Shepperd.
John Long.	John Long.
Henry W. Conner.	Henry W. Conner.
Samuel P. Carson.	Samuel P. Carson.
Lewis Williams.	Lewis Williams.

—

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

	Born.	Inaugurated.	Term expired.
Washington,	Feb. 22, 1732	1789	65th year of his age.
J. Adams,	Oct. 19, 1735	1797	do
Jefferson,	April 2, 1743	1801	do
Madison,	Mar. 5, 1751	1809	do
Monroe,	April 2, 1759	1817	do
J. Q. Adams,	July 11, 1767	1825	do, if continued in office the usual period.

Very few coincidents of a more surprising character can be named, than that five successive Presidents of the United States, i. e. all who have held and retired from that office, should have completed their term of service in the 66th year of their age! Should the present incumbent be continued in office during the usual term of eight years, the coincidence will be still more remarkable, as he also will complete his term of service in the 66th year of his age.

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Star in the West.—At the 4th of July celebration in Memphis, Tennessee, the following toast was drank, with thirteen cheers. It introduces to the notice of the public a "star of the first magnitude:"

By Capt. J. K. Balch.—Colonel David Crocket—the *brightest* star in the Western Horizon: The day is not very far distant when the walls of the capitol of Washington will reverberate with the sonorous peals of his eloquence, when Tennessee will glory in her proud exaltation through the intellectual lustre of her distinguished citizen, when the great men of the nation will succumb at the shrine of his civic grandeur, and acknowledge themselves but puerile pigmy politicians, when they compete with the political giant of Tennessee.

[Since the above toast was drunk, this Mr. David Crocket has been elected a member of Congress. We don't know whether to take the toast as a *compliment*, or a *burlesque*. From the character we have somewhere received of the man, we should be led to think the toast was given in the latter sense.] *Ed. Caro.*

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The governments of Portugal, and the Brazils, have agreed to abolish the slave trade throughout their dominions—the former immediately, and the latter at the end of three years from March, 1827.

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A paper printed at Macon, Georgia, says a spot of earth, about an acre in extent, near the court house in Lowndes county, suddenly gave way not long since, and sunk to the depth of a hundred feet! The place is now covered with water, the trees standing as they grew; the tallest pine being twenty or thirty feet below the level of the surrounding country. Small ponds like this, are frequently met with in the lower part of the state, and are there called lime sinks; produced, probably, by the action of the subterraneous streams.

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A girl named Catharine Miller, aged only fifteen, committed suicide on the 28th July at Otham, Mass. by hanging herself with a rope from the limb of an apple tree.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the ship Euphrates at New York, on the 18th ult. papers of the 28th June were received from Liverpool, and of the 25th from London.

It was proposed in the House of Lords, to inquire into the expediency of repealing the laws prohibiting the cultivation of tobacco.

The *Censorship of the Press has been re-established in France.* Every number of each journal or periodical writing, must, before it is printed, undergo the revision of six censors!

An account from Syra, of May 22, states, that Gen. Church had collected 4000 men, and entrenched himself in the Piræus, and had sent 5000 men to intercept supplies coming from Negropont for the Turks. Lord Cochrane was ready to sail from Poros with the Hellas frigate, and other vessels. The Steam-boat had taken five Turkish vessels, laden with provisions, and sunk a corvette.

It is said that Gen. Karaiskaki, a few minutes before his death, being surrounded by General Church, Lord Cochrane, and several other Greek chiefs, recommended his soldiers to their protection, to whom he gave all his property amounting to 15,000 Turkish piastres. "As to my son" said he "I leave him my arms, that the blood with which they are stained may renew his courage." These were his last words. His body was to be transported to Napoli, there to be interred with the same pomp as those of Marco Bozzaris and Lord Byron.

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It is computed that *North Alabama* consumes about 500,000 yards of cotton bagging annually, at an average expense of $100,000, which large amount is principally paid to the Kentucky manufacturer in *money*. Of the coarse clothing which is annually imported, it is impossible to make even a conjectural estimate of the quantity, but we all know it to be very large, perhaps not less in value than that of cotton bagging. In a population of 80,000 the consumption of coarse cotton fabricks would not probably be less than 1,200,000 yards annually, being an average of 15 yards for each individual.

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Portland. (Maine.) July 27.

Snow.—On Thursday last we were visited in this vicinity by a cold rain storm. We have been told that at the distance of twenty-four miles, in the town of New Gloucester, the atmosphere presented the novel aspect, for the season, of being filled with snow, none of which, however, retained its form long enough to reach the earth.

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We learn from the Charleston Courier that a general Council of the Creek Nation was held on the 1st inst. at the call of Col. CROWELL, the Agent, and Col. BREARLY, at Wowoka, when the subject of emigrating to the west of the Arkansas was taken into consideration—the result was, that a considerable portion of the Nation would, no doubt, agree to emigrate. At this meeting, a reconciliation took place between CHILLY M'INTOSH and the head men of the nation.

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FROM THE ASIATIC JOURNAL.

A work of an entirely novel nature will be commenced in July next at Paris, and will be continued monthly: namely, a Journal of Science and the Useful Arts, in the Arabic language, for the benefit of the East. It is to treat of mathematics, (comprehending astronomy,) geography, chemistry, geology comprehending mineralogy,) medicine, surgery, anatomy, agriculture.

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At the late exhibition of the products of national industry at the Louvre in Paris, there was exhibited a waistcoat, and several other articles, made of metal wire, which are said in the report of the jury appointed to judge of their merits, to have been "equal to cambric in fineness."

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New Discovery.—Our ingenious countryman, Jacob Perkins, Esq. has discovered that if a strong metalic vessel, full of water, and closed on all sides, be exposed to the action of fire till it becomes red hot, a small hole may be safely drilled through the side of the vessel. Through this hole not one particle of water or steam will escape, a fact which he ascribes to the great repellent power of heat.

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BATAVIA.

Through the arrival at Boston of the Jasper, from Batavia, we learn that the war still continued in Java. There were about 3000 European troops on the island, and about as many natives in the Dutch service, among whom it was very sickly. More troops, about 3000, were daily expected, from Holland.

A battle was fought on the 14th of April in the interior. The Dutch troops, under Baron Nexala, had destroyed about fifty villages.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

An arrival at Baltimore from Liverpool brings papers to the 6th July. Parliament was prorogued by the Lord Chancellor on the 5th ult. The royal assent had been given to the Corn Average Bill. According to the former, the averages are to be taken from about 150 principal markets in the kingdom. And the Warehoused Corn Bill, allows all the Wheat now in bond to be brought to market.

The Paris Moniteur of the 29th June, says: "A report is spread that the news of the capitulation of the Acropolis has arrived. It is said to have taken place on the 2d of this month. The Greeks who composed the garrison have obtained permission to return to their own homes; and the Philhellenes, among whom was Colonel Fabvier, are authorised to go to whatever place they think fit."

The Austria Moniteur of the 29th June, says: "A report is spread that the news of the capitulation of the Acropolis has arrived. It is said to have taken place on the 2d of this month. The Greeks who composed the garrison have obtained permission to return to their own homes; and the Philhellenes, among whom was Colonel Fabvier, are authorised to go to whatever place they think fit."

The Austrian Observer states, under date of Corfu, June 2, that Ibrahim has sent some of his prisoners to Patras, to cultivate the land. On the 22d of May the Perseverance (Greek) steam-boat was seen steering towards the Gulf of Patras, with the Hellas frigate following. In the evening it was perceived that the frigate was engaged with two Egyptian corvettes, at anchor at Tigani, near Clarenha. On the 28th May the Hellas was seen in company with a brigantine, which was a Turkish vessel laden with powder and provisions. Cochrane has landed the prisoners, with a letter to Ibrahim, saying that he hoped he would do the same.

The Liverpool Market, Monday July 2.

Cotton.—The inquiry for cotton last week has not been extensive, but the prices generally remain without alteration.

Monday Evening.—The Cotton Market has been rather quiet on Saturday and to-day: there is not however, any alteration in prices; the sales for the two days amounted to about 2200 bags.

By an arrival at New-York, on the 22d ult. from Belfast, (Ireland) English papers to the 17th July have been received.

It will be seen by our Liverpool letter, politely furnished by Messrs. A. Bell & Co. that there had been a great demand for Cotton, and prices had improved a trifle for the finer descriptions.

The average and Bonded Corn Bills had both passed the House of Lords, and received the Royal assent.

The most important commercial intelligence was that of the reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England.

Greece.—The news relating to Greece is of the highest interest and most gratifying nature, if we may be allowed to place full credit upon it. It is contained in the following paragraph, copied from the London Globe:

"*London*, Monday evening, July 9th.—The Treaty of the Great European Powers for the Protection of Greece, has been signed in England. Three British ships of the line, from the Tagus, have probably, by this time, sailed for the Dardanelles, under Admiral Beauclerc."

If this should prove correct, as we most ardently hope, the sufferings of Greece will speedily be terminated, her prospects will brighten, her sons be rescued from threatened destruction, and her daughters from the fears of barbarian slavery, while the power of Europe would for once be employed in favor of a heroic people resolved to be free. It is time to expect another splendid stroke of policy from Mr. Canning—and where is a more tempting field for him than Greece?

As if to rouse the people of England against the Turks, the London Courier states that the Porte has rejected the proposals of the powers, and has summoned all the Mahomedans to arms.

Liverpool, July 9.—The demand for *Cotton* continues rather languid, the sales this week amounting to 8400 bags, but prices upon the whole remain pretty steady.

Liverpool, 13th July—The entire sales of cotton made up to this moment are, in all, 27,840 bags, including 7660 Upland at 5 3-4 to 6 3-4, and 65 at 7 1-2; 8150 Alabamas, at 6 a 7 7-8.

India.—Lord William Bentinck, Mr. Canning's personal friend, it is decided, will go out to India.

France.—Cuvier, the celebrated naturalist, who holds a high office under the French government, was appointed one of the censors of the press, by the royal ordinance. He however handed in a prompt refusal, in consequence of which has been forbidden to publish his name at all. Several other persons who have refused similar appointments, have been placed under the same prohibition.

Vienna, May 28—The Austrian Observer gives accounts from Constantinople, which contain the capitulation of Athens. The citadel was evacuated on the 5th June; 2000 persons of all ages and both sexes, half of whom were ill, or exhausted by hunger, left the place and were embarked on board the French and Austrian ships of war.

Gen. Church with his few remaining troops left the Phalerus on the 28th May and in such a hurry that six large cannons were left behind.

London, July 9.—Lord Liverpool has had a dangerous attack of cramp in both hands, attended with general convulsions.

We believe it is certain, that the Marquis of Lansdowne takes the Seals of the Home Department. *News.*

Key West.....The *Charleston Mercury* contains a letter from Key West, under date of 15th ult. which says:—"The Mexican banner is now flying in this harbor, on board one of the vessels captured from the Spaniards, as a tender to the Commodore's Frigate the Libertad. Key West is at present very healthy—the Mexican flag waves conspicuous in its harbor, and the Commodore is gone to Vera Cruz, it is thought for the purpoe of bringing on more force to this station."

Salisbury:

SEPTEMBER 4, 1827.

An Agricultural Society was organized in Newbern, in this state, on the 14th ult.; of which *William Gaston*, Esq. was elected President, Richd. D. Spaight, V. Pres. Geo. Wilson, Sec'y. and Jas. G. Stanly, Treasurer.

FURTHER ELECTION RETURNS.

Town of Halifax.—Jesse A. Bynum.

Town of Edenton.—James Iredell.

Chowan.—William Walton, senate; William Jackson, and William Byrum, commons.

Columbus.—James Burney, senate; Caleb Stephens, and Luke R. Simmons, commons.

Brunswick.—Benjamin Locke, senate; Alfred Moore, and Jacob Leonard, commons.

But two or three counties now remain to be heard from, to complete our returns.

The changes in the delegation from this state in the next Congress, from what it was in the last, are: Thos. H. Hall, (formerly a member) has succeeded, by a majority of about 300 over Richard Hines; John Culpeper, in place of Mr. M'Neill, declined; Augustin H. Shepperd, in place of Gen. Saunders, declined; and Daniel Turner, in place of Mr. Edwards, declined.

A great fall of *Rain*, in Charleston, S. C..... On the 26th ult. there fell in Charleston, S. C. *nine* inches of rain. It was a very general rain; so that the reader can readily imagine the immense quantity that must have fallen in those three days. A *level* country must have been completely flooded by such a rain.

A hard-working man, by the name of William Stetson, was found lying dead in the road, near Wilmington, in this state, on the 18th ult.—Supposed to have died in a fit.

On Saturday and Saturday night, the 25th ult. a violent storm of wind and rain was experienced in this part of the country. Torrents of rain fell, and the wind was so severe, that much damage was done by it. Fences, hay-stacks, and trees, were blown down; and the standing corn was levelled with the ground, the fodder greatly damaged, and many of the ears (blown to the ground) must rot before they can ripen. Previous to this storm, for a considerable length of time, the weather had been excessively sultry;—since the storm, it has been cool and pleasant, for the season.

Fatal Mistake.—A Mr. Bythal Hardy, 22 years of age, came to his death in Edgecombe county, on the 10th ult. by taking, through mistake, a dose of *salt-petre*, believing it to be *salts*. Such mistakes frequently happen; great caution should be used, by persons who are in the habit of keeping both those articles in their houses.

Gen. Samuel Houston has been elected Governor of Tennessee, by a large majority over Col. Newton Cannon. Willie Blount, formerly Gov. was a candidate; but he received an inconsiderable vote.

It is stated in a northern paper, that *William B. Rochester*, late Secretary of Legation to the famous Panama Congress, and now Charge des Affaires to Central America, (or Guatemala) returned to this country, in order to take his family to South-America, the theatre of his diplomatic labors.

A man near Rome, in New-York, lately attempted to cut his throat with a jack-knife. Being intoxicated, he pulled the skin of his neck out, thrust the blade in, but unluckily for effecting his purpose, the edge was turned *out*, and did not do its intended office.

The billious fever rages, to a distressing extent, on Scotland Neck, in Halifax county; four or five persons died there within a few days, week before last. It continues healthy in Salisbury, and its vicinity, for the season.

Murders and lawless outrages, are of so frequent occurrence in Alabama this year, that, on opening a paper from that state, our sight is generally first greeted with the horrific details of a massacre, a duel, or a *mob*,—in which an editor of a newspaper, or some one else, has either his bones broken, his brains beaten out, or is *shot!* This is a most deplorable state of society for *peaceable* citizens to be subjected to,—and we have charity to believe that a goodly proportion of the people of Alabama are of that class of persons. When the laws are thus inoperative, (for we cannot suppose their laws tolerate such scenes of barbarity and bloodshed) it indicates a laxity of public morals, the existence of which is more dangerous to the stability of our free institutions, than would be myriads of hostile armies investing our country.

In addition to what we have already noticed, we observe that a Mr. Isaac Patton has been killed in Florence (Alabama) by a Dr. W. H. Harrington. Patton first struck Harrington with a walking stick; upon which the latter returned the blow with a sword-cane, with which he *stabbed* him till he expired.

In Tuscumbia, Mr. Foote, editor of the Patriot, who had previously been *mobbed* for speaking the truth, has been compelled to fight a duel, in which he and his antagonist were both *hit*—and that's all.

In Lauderdale county, on the 10th July, a Mrs. Bedford had 13 of her cattle's bodies ripp'd open, and five of her horses' throats cut, by some barbarous wretches, who escaped.

Jackson in Delaware.—The Republicans of Newcastle county, state of Delaware, lately held meetings to nominate candidates for county officers. The Jackson ticket received, in Newcastle Hundred, 262 votes, the Administration ticket 131. In White Clay Creek Hundred, the votes were about 2 to 1 in favour of the Jackson ticket; in Mill Creek Hundred the Jackson ticket was elected without opposition, having obtained about 300 votes, where there are not more than 320 voters in the Hundred.

In Pencader Hundred three Jackson men and two Adams men were elected, and a portion of each in Red Lion Hundred likewise. The question turned upon the Presidency, the tickets for Jackson being headed "Jackson Ticket."

In *Kentucky*, the elections, during last month, were very warmly contested, the contest mainly turning on the Presidential question. For congress, Messrs. Moore, Wickliffe, McHatton, and Lecompt, (the only Jackson men in the last Congress from that state) are re-elected by increased majorities. Mr. Daniels, a decided Jacksonian, has succeeded by a majority of 300 votes, over *David Trimble*, the most flaming administration man in the last Congress from Kentucky. And the Cincinnati Gazette (an administration paper) says that Mr. Rhodes (Jackson) has been elected over Mr. Letcher, who voted for Mr. Adams in Congress, along with Mr. Clay. As far as the counties had been heard from, the Jackson men elected to the legislature are in proportion to the administration men, as two to one. In fine, "the demonstration of Jackson's strength" in Kentucky, during this election, leaves little doubt but that he will receive a majority (if not the whole) Electoral vote of that state, in 1828.

Races.—Caswell Court-House Races, commence on Wednesday, the 12th inst. and continue three days.

Robert H. Cowan, Esq. has been appointed Cashier of the Wilmington branch of the State Bank of North-Carolina, in room of his brother, John Cowan, dec'd.

So excessively warm was it, on the 18th ult. (says the Charleston City Gazette) that one of the horses in the mail-stage between that city and Georgetown, died in the harness, and two others fell down exhausted. The thermometer stood at 93 in the shade.

In the notice we published, in our paper of the 31st July, from the Sheriff of Iredell county, relative to the affray between a man by the name of Lawrence, and another by the name of Harvey, two not very important errors occurred, which we are requested to correct. The affray took place on the 20th of July, instead of the 17th, as published: And Lawrence's Christian name should have been *Adam*, instead of *Isaac*, as published.

Gold Mines.—We frequently see, in papers from abroad, the most extravagant statements in relation to the Gold Mines of this state. We have observed the following article published in many of the Northern papers:

"It is stated that the members of the company formed to work the gold mines of North-Carolina, have divided each $3000."

From whence, or from whom, this statement was derived, we are not able to ascertain; but its wide variance from the fact, would induce us to suspect it first met the public eye in prints remote from the operations of the "company" alluded to. Three thousand dollars may have been "*divided*" by "each" member of the company, for aught we know, for we (fortunately for once) did not embark in the speculation; but we are well assured, that if that much money has been "divided" by the company, it has been in *instalments*, rather than in *profits*.

MR. TRIMBLE,

Of Kentucky, one of those representatives in Congress who notwithstanding the popular voice and instruction of his state, voted to elect John Quincy Adams President, has, in a recent speech, openly avowed, that

"When we got to Washington, we found that *Crawford* was out of the question. We ascertained, that if Gen. Jackson was elected, he *would not* appoint our friend *Clay* Secretary of State. We then *ascertained* distinctly, that if Mr. Adams should be elected, he *would* appoint Mr. Clay his Secretary of State: Under these circumstances, we determined to vote for him."

So then, the cat is at last let out of the bag; and what then we poor democrats have been arguing to prove from presumptive evidence, is boldly confessed, when denial can no longer be useful!

Mr. Trimble is the bosom friend of Mr. Clay. He would not have dared to do, at the critical period of the Presidential election, any thing without the knowledge and assent of Mr. Clay. He with his colleagues, had, in *some way* '*distinctly ascertained*' that which determined their votes in favour of Mr. Adams. How was this '*distinctly ascertained*?'—Was an assurance given? Was a *bargain* made? Did Mr. Adams pledge his word? And was it *this* that softened the flinty bosom of Mr. Clay, and turned his past enmity to kindness?

American Sentinel.

Suicide.—A Mr. Bolin hung himself in Boston, on the 3d ult. in consequence of a quarrel with his wife!!

By the ship Howard, arrived at N. York from Havre, French papers to the 2d ult. were received.

A letter from Marseilles of June 23d gives a report, that the forts of Algiers had commenced firing the French squadron.

The French government has declared war against Algiers, and given notice that convoys will be established between Cadiz and Marseilles.

We learn from Marseilles, that after the arrival of a vessel in that port from Alexandria, a rumor prevailed, that Rear Admiral de Rigny had signified to the Pacha of Egypt, that he was instructed to oppose the departure of the Fgyptian fleet for the Mores.

Buenos Ayres and Brazil.....By the brig *Susan and Phebe*, which has arrived at Boston, in 32 days from Pernambuco, intelligence is received that *Peace was declared between Brazil and Buenos Ayres*, two days before his sailing—(July 11th.) Great rejoicing accompanied its annunciation, and business wore a new aspect.

Canada.—The election in Lower Canada has closed, and nearly all the returns have been received. The contest has been one of the most violent ever witnessed in the Province. A large majority of the last Parliament were opposed to the present Governor. It will be recollected that a new election was ordered, and the session abruptly broken up. A proclamation was made by the Earl of Dalhousie, charging the members with want of respect to His Majesty's officers, and of a just sense of the interests of the colony. The returns from all the districts give an increased majority to the popular side. In Quebec and Montreal, where the greatest efforts appear to have been made, the old members have been returned by increased votes.

In the county of Sorel, the residence of the Lieutenant Governor, Dr. Walford Nelson was elected by a majority of four votes over the Attorney General.

The Chevalier Kustner, of Leipzig, who arrived at New York a few days ago from Havre, on an intended tour through the United States, is said to be much prepossessed in favour of this country and its institutions, to which the very interesting description given of it by the duke of Saxe Weimar, from whom Mr. Kustner brings numerous letters of recommendation, highly contributed.

The Typhus fever and Measles prevail in a most distressing degree among the Irish emigrants in Newfoundland. A letter describes the mortality as truly appalling. The contagion was brought to the country by several vessels with Irish passengers, on board of which it was engendered by the filth, and pestilential exhalations arising from the crowded state of their holds.

Mr. Carter Beverly has instituted a suit against the editor of the Wheeling Va. Gazette, for a libel, in charging the plaintiff with falsehood and misrepresentation in his letter to the editor of the United States Telegraph.

At the anniversary of the Sunday Schools at Manchester, England, held in June, upwards of ten thousand children were present.

Tomatoes of extraordinary size have been raised in the garden of Mr. Jesse Brown, of Washington city—one of the largest weighed a pound and three quarters.

A shark, eleven feet three inches long, was caught at Charleston on the 1st inst. at the place where boys were in the habit of going to bathe.

DIED,

In Iredell county, very suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, on the 22d ult. Capt. Hugh McKnight, in the 46th year of his age.

In Caswell county, on the 13th ult. in the 27th year of her age, of a violent disease of only 24 hours continuance, Mrs. Pheraba S. Jeffreys, wife of George W. Jeffreys, Esq.

Also, in Caswell county, on the 15th ult. of a billious fever of six days continuance, Gen. Archimides Donoho.

In Savannah, Georgia, on the 8th ult. John Elliott, Esq. late U. S. Senator from that state.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, August 23.—Apple brandy, 45 to 50; Peach do. 60 to 75; Bacon, 8½ a 9; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee 15 a 18, COTTON, 8 50 to 9 20; Corn, 50 a 50; flour, 4 a 4½; Iron, 5 50 to 6 50; Molasses 34 to 36; Sugar, 8 to 10; Salt, 75 to 80; Whiskey, 37½ a 40; Wheat new, 75 a 00 per bushel. *Observer.*

Cotton was selling yesterday morning at from $8 30 to 9. *Journal, 22d ult.*

Charleston, August 20.—Cotton, upland, 9 a 10; whiskey, 32 to 33; apple brandy, 35 a 37; beeswax, 24 a 25; bacon, 8 to 9; bagging, 22 to 25; salt, Liverpool in bulk 40 a 41; Turks Island 70; sugar, brown, 9½ to 9¾; Coffee, 12 to 16; molasses, 32 a 34; black pepper, 18 a 20 cts.; corn, 65 a 68; flour 5¾ to 6.

Cottons.—Our stock of Uplands is now supposed to be about 2500 bales, which is mostly held under limits—the few sales effected during the week, have been at 9½ to 9¾, for the British market—favorite marks will still bring our highest quotation.

Exchange on England—9½ a 10 per cent. prem.; on France, 5f. 15c. to 5f. 17c.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 4½ to 5½ per cent: discount. Georgia do. (except Darien) 1½ to 1¾ per cent discount.

Camden, August 25.—Cotton, 7¼ a 8½; corn, 50 a 55; whiskey, 40 a 45; salt, 75 a 80; flour, 5¾ to 6 wheat, 88 cts. to $1; peach brandy 65 to 75; apple do. 60 to 65; bacon 10 to 12½; beef 6 to 7. *Journal.*

PETERSBURG MARKET.

In Petersburg (Virg.) on the 24th ult. (says the Intelligencer of that town) the following were the current prices:

Tobacco passed $4 to $3; refused $2 75 to $4 50; Cotton, 8 to 10 cents; Corn, $2 75; Wheat, 75 to 80 cents; Bacon, 9 to 9¾ cents.

Trust Sale.

IN pursuance of a deed of trust, to me executed by Edward Yarbrough, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall expose to public sale at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 11th September next, the following property, to wit:

Eight likely NEGROES;
One BAROUCH *and Harness, and*
A number of HOGS.

Cash, or approved negotiable paper, will be required in payment.

MICHAEL BROWN, *Trustee.*
August 27, 1827. 2t79

Doct. J. W. Hillyard,

BEGS leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Davidson County, that he has just received a fine assortment of **FRESH MEDICINE**, and expects to receive within a few weeks, from Philadelphia and New-York, an assortment more extensive than ever reached this country; and he pledges his time and talents, *in future*, entirely to his profession. He hopes, from years experience in the profession, to meet with that patronage which a man should, whose whole mind is devoted to it. His charges shall never exceed those made by other medical gentlemen. 78

August 27, 1827.

Sign and Ornamental PAINTING.

THE subscriber offers his services to the citizens of Salisbury, in the above line; and hopes, by a strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Carriages and Gigs of every description painted and varnished; Sign and Ornamental painting neatly executed; new and old chairs, picture frames, &c. painted and re-gilted; sideboards, and bureaus, cleaned and varnished to look equal to new; inside of houses painted according to order.

Orders for any of the above work, left at Mr. Slaughter's, will be thankfully received and duly attended to. NAPIER WILSON.

September 1st, 1827. 7tf

Hugh McKnight's Estate.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Hugh McKnight, late of Iredell county, dec. are requested to settle their accounts; and all persons having claims against the estate of said McKnight, will present them, duly and legally authenticated, within the time limited by law, otherwise the acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, will be plead in bar.

JAMES SLOAN, *Admr. of*
4t81 *Hugh McKnight, dec.*

Iredell county, N. C. 25th August, 1827.

N. B. A sale of sundry personal property of said dec'd. (consisting of live Stock of various kinds, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Wheat, Rye, Corn, &c. &c.) will take place at the late dwelling of said dec'd. on the 20th Sept. 1827.

To Jailers.

PETER, a stout made, yellow complected fellow, 35 or 40 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of rather an assuming and impudent manner; left my plantation in Kershaw District, South-Carolina, on the 7th July last. Information of him directed, Liberty Hill, Kershaw District, South-Carolina; would be thankfully received. 77

JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, Jun.

Sale of Lands for Taxes.

THERE will be sold, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in September next, the following tracts or parcels of *Land*, or so much thereof as will satisfy the *taxes* due thereon for the years 1825 and 1826, *to wit*: One tract of 125 acres, on the waters of Elk of Wattauga River, in the name of Martin and William Devanport.

One other tract, of 180 acres, supposed, in the name of William White and Permenias Taylor, lying in Linville Cove, adjoining a tract of Col. Isaac T. Avery, called Baker's Old Field.

SAM'L. McD. TATE, *Sheriff.*
July 31st, 1827. 6t80

Notice.

WAS taken up and committed to the jail of Rutherford county, on the 19th June last, a negro man who says his name is *DICK*; he is about 26 years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, strong built, black complexion, full-set whiskers, and stutters considerably in speaking. He says he belongs to Daniel Caldwell, of Newberry District, S. C. The owner is desired to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

7t81 G. DICKERSON, *Jailor.*

Rutherfordton, N. C. Aug. 2d, 1827.

Taken Up and Committed,

ON the 9th and 11th instant, *Ben, Frank, and John*: Ben about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black, says he belongs to John Jordain, of Wilkes county, Georgia; Frank, 25 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, says he belongs to Charles Smith, of Oglethorpe county, Georgia; John, 20 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, yellow complexion, says he belongs to Samuel Cherry, of Pendleton, South Carolina. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN McGUIRE, *Jailor.*

Morganton, N. C. June 15th, 1827. 68

Committed to the Jail

OF Rowan county, N. C., a *Negro Man, JOHN*, who says he belongs to Thomas Aliwine, of Newbury District, S. C. and that he left his owner in July last. He is about 35 years old, black, thick lips, common size, very lean, and has a scar over his right eye. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FIELDING SLATER, *Jailor.*

Salisbury, August 18, 1827. 7t

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, at Lexington, N. C. on Friday evening, the 10th inst. a dark gray *Mare*, young with foal, 16 hands high, has two small knots just above each eye, which are plainly to be seen on examination; also a scar on her left hind leg, just above the hoof; the bone of her tail has been cut; she had, when she went away, a tolerably long switch tail, white at the end; no other marks recollected. I am led to believe she was stolen, as the limb to which she was tied was *cut*. I will give a reward of twenty-five dollars for the thief and mare, or *ten dollars* for the mare alone, and all reasonable expenses paid. 3t78

August 14, 1827. DAVID WAGGONER.

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: Thomas Huson and others, by their guardian Eli Hoyle, vs. Samuel A. McKensie and wife, Solomon Stowe and wife, and John Friddel and wife: It appearing to the court that the defendants, Samuel A McKensie and wife, Solomon Stowe and wife, and John Friddel and wife, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given by publication six weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said Samuel A. McKensie and wife, Solomon Stowe and wife, and John Friddel and wife, to appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for said county at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, V McBee, Clerk of said court, at Lincolnton, the 3d Monday in July, 1827. 180 VARDRY McBEE, *c. c.*

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: John M. Motz. vs. Henry Sides: Original attachment, levied on three negroes, viz: Milton, Sarah, and Sam. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Sides, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after fourth in September next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgement by default will be entered up against him. Ordered, that publication hereof be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian. Witness, V. Mac Bee, Clerk of the said court, at Lincolnton, the 3d Monday in July, 1827.

180 VARDRY McBEE, *c. c.*

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: Joseph Gladen, vs. Henry Sides: Original attachment, levied on a wagon and a still. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Sides, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him. Ordered, that publication hereof be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian. Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of the said court, at Lincolnton, the 3d Monday in July, 1827.

180 VARDRY McBEE, *c. c.*

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session. 1827: Isaac Erwin, vs. Nathan M. Hoyle: Original attachment, levied on land, and summoned Burrel Wells and others, garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Nathan M. Hoyle, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given by publication six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said Nathan to appear at the county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for said county at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him. Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of said court, at office, the 3d Monday in July, 1827. 180 VARDRY McBEE, *c. c.*

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: James Hansel and others, vs. Henry Sadler's administrators and others: petition for distributive share of the estate of Henry Sadler, dec'd. It appearing to the court, that Zachariah Sadler, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given, by publication six weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said Zachariah Sadler to appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Lincolnton, the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken, *pro confesso*, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of the said court, at Lincolnton, the 3d Monday in July, 1827.

180 VARDRY McBEE, *c. c.*

State of North-Carolina, Rutherford county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827: Lewis McHan vs. Cynthia McHan: Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Cynthia McHan, the defendant, is not an inhabitant af this State, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that she appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Rutherford county, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, James Morris, clerk of said court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of the Independence of the United States

3m179 JAMES MORRIS, *C.R.*

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827: Eve Snow vs. William Snow: Petition for divorce. It appearing to the court, that two subpœnas were issued to the defendant and returned not found, and proclamation having been made according to act of assembly; it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot and Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant appears and plead at next term of this court, which will be held at Germanton on the 3d Monday in Sept. next, the petition will be heard exparte, and judgment entered accordingly.

3m181 THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, *C.R.*

Co-Partnership.

NOTICE.....The subscribers having recently formed a connexion for the transacting of a *WHOLESALE*

Grocery and Commission Business,

would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Having made the necessary arrangements for the better conducting of a *Commission Business*; being provided with good *Ware Houses*, for the storage of *COTTON*; a safe, substantial, and well built *Boat* for the transportation of all produce that may be entrusted to their care; with a pledge that no want of attention on their part in the facilitating of all Commission Business they may be favored with, they flatter themselves with the hope of giving very general satisfaction. Their Ware-Houses are now ready for the reception of country produce generally. Cotton will be received on storage, sold here, or shipped coastwise, if required.

They have now on hand a very general assortment of *GROCERIES*; with a heavy stock of every article in their line, which is well selected; and which they flatter themselves they will be enabled to offer on as good terms as any House this side of Baltimore.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

Fayetteville, August 1st, 1827. 75tf

NEW

Medical and Drug Store.

E. WILLEY & Co.

ARE now receiving and opening, in Salisbury, a very general supply of **MEDICINE, DRUGS,** &c. which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, on terms accommodating to the times.

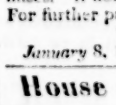
Arrangements being made at the North, they will be constantly receiving all articles in their line, of the latest importations.

E. WILLEY, having devoted fifteen years to the *Practice of Physic*, flatters himself that he shall be enabled, by paying strict personal attention to the *Apothecary Business*, and particularly to the chemical and compound preparations, to please all those who may wish to purchase. Country Physicians, Merchants, & other individuals, are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves; or, by sending their orders, they shall be as faithfully dealt with as by personal application. 65

Salisbury, June 1st, 1827.

Valuable Property.

BEING determined upon removing to the Western Country, the subscriber offers for sale the whole of his valuable possessions, lying on the south side of the Yadkin river, and on both sides of Grant's Creek, adjoining lands of James I. Long, Adam Miller, and others, between 3 and 6 miles of Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. There is, in all, 1000 acres of *Land*, a good portion of which is first rate land in the county. On the premises there are a good country *dwelling-house, corn-crib, stables*, and all necessary *out-houses*. A sufficient quantity of land is under cultivation, profitably to employ 14 or 15 hands: with a sufficient quantity of excellent meadow ground cleared, to answer all purposes, and a considerable quantity uncleared. The land is susceptible of being, and will be, as may suit purchasers, divided into two or more plantations.



Also, will be disposed of, the subscriber's interest (the half) in the valuable MILLS, known as *Long's Mills*, on Grant's Creek, between 3 and 4 miles from Salisbury: The subscriber being determined to sell, all the above property, or any part of it, will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine the premises;—which, in my absence, will be shown by my brother, James I. Long, living near Long's Ferry;—or by my Overseer, on the premises.

RICHD W LONG.

Rowan county, July 3d, 1827. 70tf

For Sale, or Rent,

MY *House and Lot* in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to

MICHAEL BROWN, *Salisbury.*

January 8, 18 6. 44

House and Lot for Sale,

OR RENT

THE subscriber offers for Sale, or Rent, the house and Lot in the Town of Lexington, N. C. formerly owned and occupied by John P. Mabry: the lot is large and has on it a convenient two story dwelling house, containing nine comfortable rooms; with a good Kitchen, Smoke-House, Ice-House, Stables, &c.; the Garden is not inferior to any in the place. The lot has on it a good Well, and is convenient to a very excellent spring. The property may be had on very accommodating terms. Persons desirous of purchasing, or renting, are invited to view the premises. JOHN H. HENLEY.

August 25th, 1827. 6t82

Estate of Jacob Goble, sen.

HAVING qualified, at August term, 1827, of Rowan County Court, as Executors on the estate of Jacob Goble sen. deceased, we desire all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them legally authenticated, for payment, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will plead in bar of their recovery.

FREDERICK COPE,
GODFREY RATTS.

August 20, 1827. 3t79

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, on the 20th of May, 1827, a negro man who says his name is SANDY; he is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 25 years old, very black, speaks quick, has lost some of his upper front teeth rather on the left side, both ears cropped, and says he belongs to James Blackman, Lancaster district, South Carolina, who purchased him in the lower part of this state, and that he left his master below Charlotte. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away. CHARLES PHELPS, *Jailor.*

May 31st, 1827. 65

Blank Bank Bonds,

DRAWN after the form recently adopted by the State Bank, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian. July, 1827.

POETRY.

RELIGION.

Oh! wide they wander from the path of truth,
Who paint Religion with a brow of gloom!
Her step is buoyant with unfading youth,
Her features radiant with immortal bloom.

In life's gay morning, when the crimson tide
Of pleasure dances through each burning vein,
She leads with guardian care her charge aside
From the broad passage of undying pain.

And when the fleeting joys of time are past,
And dark despondency on the spirit preys;
She hails, with holy hope, the sufferer cast
To brighter regions his confiding gaze.

From slavish fears—from low debasing cares,
'Tis hers alone the sinking soul to save;
For her its sweetest smile creation wears,
For her no terror has the frowning grave.

No—should this scene in headlong ruin close,
Each shatter'd planet from its orbit move,
She would not tremble, for full well she knows,
The arm is near her of Unbounded Love.

BELINDA.

On her white breast a sparkling cross she wore,
Which Jews might kiss, and infidels adore.
Her lively looks a sprightly mind disclose,
Quick as her eyes, and as unfixed as those:
Favours to none, to all she smiles extends:
Oft she rejects, but never once offends.
Bright as the sun her eyes the gazers strike,
And, like the sun, they shine on all alike.
Yet graceful ease, and sweetness void of pride,
Might hide their faults, if belles had faults to hide:
If to her share some female errors fall,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all.

POPE.

"He that loves a rosy cheek,
Or a coral lip admires,
Or for star-like eyes doth seek
Fuel to maintain his fires:
As old Time makes these decay,
So his flames must waste away.

But a smooth and steadfast mind,
Gentle thoughts and calm desires,
Hearts with equal love combin'd,
Kindle never-dying fires.
Where these are not I despise
Lovely cheeks, or lips, or eyes."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: The sixth anniversary of the *Iredell County Bible Society*, was held in Statesville on the first Monday in August. It was quite gratifying to witness, on this occasion, a very numerous audience, embracing no inconsiderable proportion of the intelligence and piety of the county. The Rev. John Robinson, of Poplar Tent, delivered an excellent and appropriate discourse, from these words: "But can ye not discern the signs of the times?" (Mat. 16. 3.) After a perspicuous exposition of his text, in which he showed the great criminality of the Jews in rejecting the abundant evidence which Christ afforded of his Divine Mission, the preacher proceeded to enumerate and illustrate *several signs of the present day*. He considered, and very justly too, it is believed, the establishment and prosperity of Missionary, Bible, Tract, and Sunday school Societies, and the observance of the Monthly Concert of Prayer throughout the Christian world, as constituting *some of the peculiar signs of the times* in which we live. Not to discern the *signs* in the moral and religious world at this day, indicates a state of mind nearly allied to that with which the Jews rejected and crucified Jesus Christ. For in the one instance, Christ gave the Jews the most convincing evidence of his Divine Character, but they rejected that evidence; in the other, he gives the world equally clear *signs* that he is about to establish his holy religion and his glorious kingdom throughout the whole earth; but thousands unhappily see not, believe not, these *signs*.

This discourse, of which the writer is utterly unable to give any adequate description, was truly animating to the friends of Christ, and highly instructing to those who have not been accustomed to bestow much attention on such subjects. Impressions favourable to Bible Societies, and other kindred institutions, must have been made on minds of candor and intelligence.—The light of Divine truth is advancing on the empire of darkness, with a rapidity and a majesty which cannot much longer be concealed, or regarded with indifference by a son or daughter of Adam.

James Campbell, Esq. of the Methodist connexion, read the annual report of the managers: 37 Bibles and 63 Testaments, have been put into circulation during the past year.—Since the society went into operation (in Dec. 1822) 1350 Bibles and Testaments have been received into its depository. Of these, only 38 Bibles 85 Testaments remain. During the past year, $150 has been remitted to the American Bible Society; which added to $700 forwarded in preceding years, makes $850, a sum nearly equal to the original price of 1350 Bibles and Testaments which have been received from the Parent Society, and 50 pocket Bibles, which are now on their way from New-York.

The Sheriff has recently, in collecting the annual taxes of the county, rendered the Bible Society an important service, for which its managers feel truly thankful. He readily undertook, at the request of the managers, to ascertain the number of families in the county destitute of a Bible. With the assistance of several gentlemen, he ascertained that there are 230 families in Iredell county, which are without the Sacred Volume. But as the examination was not, in some instances, thorough, (perhaps in comparatively few was it entirely so,) the Sheriff is of the opinion that the number of destitute families in the county is not less than 300. It is a gratifying circumstance, that the Sheriff and his associates, in prosecuting their benevolent object, uniformly met with kind treatment. It is not known that any offence was given, or any abuse was offered.

Of the resolutions agreed to by the Society, the three following are worthy of mention:

1. Resolved, unanimously, that 300 copies of the report of the managers be printed for circulation;

2. Resolved, unanimously, that the thanks of this society be given to the Rev. John Robinson,* for his able and impressive discourse; and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

3. Resolved, unanimously, that 300 Bibles, and 100 Testaments, be ordered, with the view of supplying every destitute family in Iredell county with a copy of the Holy Scriptures. The funds of the Society now on hand, are far from being sufficient to meet the expense attending the execution of this resolution. But the Society having hitherto experienced the blessing of the Most High, in their humble efforts to promote the circulation of the inspired volume, and feeling that the spiritual wants of their fellow-men call upon them for more vigorous efforts, they would cheerfully proceed in what appears to them to be the path of duty. They would thankfully and promptly perform the work allotted them, lest the night overtake them when no work can be done. And they would renewedly and respectfully invite the philanthropist, the patriot and the Christian, to co-operate with them in prosecuting a work which brings good to man, and glory to God.

A MEMBER.

* As Mr. Robinson retired from the Society at an early hour, it is not known to the writer, whether he will consent to the publication of his sermon.

OPIUM EATING.

In a late medical dissertation on the different agents of intoxication, it is asserted that a fondness for opium, as of ardent spirits, increases with use until at last it becomes nearly essential for bodily comfort and peace of mind. Some will take to the extent of one or two drachms daily, others make a practice of swallowing half an ounce of laudanum night and morning. The most extraordinary instance on record, of the power of habit to bring the body to withstand this drug is the case of a person in England who daily took eight thousand drops of laudanum, containing 320 grains of opium. This enormous quantity he suddenly reduced to 1000 drops, or 40 grains. "Instantaneously," says he, "and as if by magic, the cloud of profoundest melancholy which rested upon my brain, like some black vapours which I have seen roll away from the summits of the mountains, drew off in one day; passed off with its murky banners as simultaneously, as a ship that has been stranded and is floated off by the spring tide."

Charleston Observer.

NOBODY.

There is not a more arrant knave in all Chistendom than a certain noted personage who goes by the name of *Nobody*.

If your furniture be broken or defaced, and you make inquiry of your kitchen folks, it presently appears from their testimony, that it was done by *Nobody*.

If your farming tools be lost or spoilt, and you inquire who lost or spoiled them, you will find it was *Nobody*.

If a false and scandalous story be told against you, and be breezed over town and country before you know it, and you try hard to find out the original author, nine chances in ten, that it will turn out that *Nobody* made it.

Boston paper.

MRS. WHIPPLE.

The Hampshire Gazette, in commenting on the acquittal of Mrs. Whipple, as an accomplice in the murder (at Albany, New-York) of her husband, John Whipple, remarks: Though she has escaped from the arm of retributive justice in this world by the acquittal of the jury, yet those who read the testimony adduced in the case, must be convinced that she is one of the most profligate and abandoned wretches that ever escaped the halter—that she was accessory to the murder of her husband, whom she had sworn to love, honor and obey—that husband from whom she had ever received the most kind, tender and affectionate treatment. She is permitted to live, but she will live an object of abhorrence and detestation, shunned and avoided by every friend of virtue and decency. "This world," says the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, "can present only a desolate waste to her contemplation. She can only look to some solitary nook, where she may hide her head until she is summoned to her last account. Before that time comes, may she have made her peace with the Judge, from whose sentence there is no appeal."

"*They Say.*"—"They say" tells that which is not true at least three quarters of the time. He is about the worst authority you can produce to support the credibility of your statement. Scarcely was there ever a suspicious report put in circulation, but this Mr. They Say was the author of it, and he always escapes responsibility and detection, because living just no where, he can never be found. Who said that Mr. E. the merchant, was supposed to be in a failing condition? Why, "They Say" so. Is it a fact, that Miss G. is not so circumspect as she should be? Why, "They Say" so. Plague on this Mr. They Say. He is half brother to that Mr. Nobody who always does all the mischief, and lives no where, but in the inventive brain of those who undeserving respect themselves, are desirous to pull down others to their own level. We always suspect the truth of a report which comes from the authority of "They Say."—*Gard. Chron.*

LOVERS, ATTENTION!

Telegraph.—If a gentleman *wants a wife*, he wears a ring on the first finger of the left hand; if he be *engaged*, he wears it on the second finger; if *married*, on the third; and on the fourth if he never intends to be married. When a lady is *disengaged*, she wears a hoop or daimond on the first finger: if *married*, on the third; and on the fourth if she intends to die a maid. When a gentleman presents a flower, a fan or a trinket to a lady with his *left hand*, it is on his part an overture of regard; should she receive with the *left* hand, it is considered as an acceptance of his esteem; but if with the *right* hand it is a refusal of an offer. Thus by a few single tokens explained by rule, the passion of love is expressed; and, through the medium of the telegraph, the most diffident and timid man, may, without difficulty, communicate his sentiments of regard for a lady; and (in case his offer should be declined) avoid experiencing the mortification of an explicit refusal.

Sheridan being in the country on a visit, an elderly maiden lady, for whose society he had no fancy, set her heart on being his companion in a walk. He excused himself at first on account of the badness of the weather, but was soon afterwards intercepted in an attempt to escape without her. "Well, it has cleared up, I see."—"Why, yes," he answered, "it has cleared up, enough for one, but not for two."

It may be useful to our fair readers to know that muffs, tippets, and other articles of fur which, when put into any kind of wood or paper box or drawer, are generally liable to injury from moths, if put into tin boxes, will remain for years uninjured.—*Album.*

Apple trees.—Mr. Lowell, of Roxbury, states in the New England Farmer, that a disease has this year appeared on many apple trees, which resembles in its effects the disease of the pear trees. It attacks the extremities, which die suddenly, and become hard and dry.

It is safer to be attacked by some men, than to be *protected* by them.